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painters like Van Dyke in the seventeenth and Copley in the eighteenth century made fashions more beautiful for both men and women. Certainly artistic sense was necessary to restrain the excessive and oftentimes grotesque fashions, to lower pompadours, and to laugh to scorn the dress of beribboned and belaced gentlemen. Both men and women were weirdly frivolous then. At least one colonial dame profited by a man's nice discrimination and knowledge of fashion. Through the correspondence of Madame Rebekah Symonds of Ipswich in Massachusetts and her son, John Hall of London, we have a wonderfully interesting source of information about fashions. When his mother sent for fan or cloak, he always knew just what to choose, telling her gently but firmly if what she requested was out of style or undesirable for a woman in her station in life. There were husbands who rived their wives in fine clothes and vanity. Endymion Porter wore his wife's diamond necklace on his hat while he was in Spain. One husband picked (ripped) the lace off his wife's old gown to put on his own new costume.

If one makes a few unfavorable criticisms, they will be these. The proportions seem to be lost in discussing Elizabeth's character so fully in connection with Raleigh's dress (p. 21) and, again, in giving the details of Mary Musgrove's life, which seem irrelevant in the chapter "Attire of Virginia Dames and their Neighbors" (p. 131). The title "The Provincial Governors" does not seem quite appropriate for the chapter so-called, since the subject-matter does not justify it. One wishes that the last sentence, giving the Indian anecdote (p. 193), had been omitted, since the unity of time suffers by its presence.

Favorable criticism is constant and definite while one reads these two volumes. The sense of accuracy, the generally good proportions, the frequent reference to source-material on the one hand, an easy, happy style of writing on the other, make this study of colonial costume a pleasant byway to wander in. Since the book is evidently meant for both the general reader and the student of history, the latter suffers most, perhaps, from the lack of such definitely tabulated references as Weeden and Bruce have given in their histories of social and economic conditions in colonial times.

BLANCHE EVANS HAZARD.

*New Hampshire: an Epitome of Popular Government.* By FRANK B. SANBORN. [American Commonwealths.] (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. 1904. Pp. xi, 354.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE, the second English colony on the New England coast and one of the original thirteen states, has at length been accorded recognition in the "Commonwealths Series" of histories. The work was committed to Frank B. Sanborn, one of the multitude of the loyal natives of the state loaned to Massachusetts, well known as an anti-slavery agitator, a reformer in the department of public charities and corrections, an exponent of the Concord school of philosophy, and a

vigorous and versatile writer in history, biography, and a wide range of other subjects of present interest. Mr. Sanborn has always been specially interested in the early annals of New Hampshire. The present work is characterized by excellent judgment in the apportionment of space to the several epochs which are necessarily the subjects of his attention.

Two controlling elements run through the entire course of events in the colony and province. These are the Masonian contest between the inhabitants and the proprietors of the soil and the related controversy over the Massachusetts boundary line. The philosophy of the real history of the state and, indeed, the causes for the separate existence of the colony are to be apprehended only by a recognition of these two conspicuous and far-reaching influences as the dominant factors in the material and political development of the province. The events of the first or ante-Revolutionary period are treated by this author in the light of painstaking original research. The accessions that have been made in recent years to the available original documents relative to the colonial period have been utilized to good purpose. The text incidentally discloses Mr. Sanborn's conviction that Puritan politics and Puritan laws were as bad as Puritan theology. In this regard his argument is more in conformity with the attitude of Chalmers, Peter Oliver, Brooks Adams, John S. Jenness, and Charles W. Tuttle than with that of Belknap, Palfrey, Dr. Ellis, and Dr. Dexter. Mr. Sanborn develops the workings of Puritan influence in New Hampshire through the political union and by reason of kindred interests of the people of the two colonies. The authorities are judiciously selected and well digested. Those that were not accessible to Dr. Belknap, the first and still the most authoritative historian of the province period, are made to serve their appropriate corrective and illustrative uses.

Mr. Sanborn's treatment of events since the Revolution is as well proportioned as is that devoted to the earlier period, but there are indications of less painstaking care in verification of statements as to facts and incidents in the careers of public men of the state and in local concerns and episodes, which will be readily noted by actual residents who are more intimately identified with the state's politics and other interests by actual participation in them or by investigation as specialists in its local and internal history. It will doubtless move Mr. Sanborn's own lively sense of humor to find that his narrative names the "Poor Richard" as the antagonist of the *Serapis* in Paul Jones's historic sea-fight (p. 215).

The style of the work is graphic and stimulating. It is pervaded by enough of the controversial method to cause readers to take issue with the author or with each other at many points. It will afford critical students of American history a better perspective as to the relations of New Hampshire with the foundations of the main body of that history ; it will be recognized as an important contribution to the discussion of a great number of the most important questions that have been hitherto regarded as unsettled ; and it will compel a revision of established opin-

ion at many points where the author has brought the search-light of modern critical research and analysis to bear upon his subject.

*North Carolina, a Study in English Colonial Government.* By CHARLES LEE RAPER, Ph.D. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1904. Pp. xiii, 260.)

MR. RAPER'S monograph belongs with Smith's *South Carolina* and Mereness's *Maryland* in the succession of useful studies in colonial administration for which we are indebted not only to their authors but to the scholarly suggestion and guidance of Professor Osgood. Owing to the comparative fullness of documentary material in the *North Carolina Colonial Records*, Mr. Raper has been able more largely than his predecessors to build up his narrative from printed documents, though some manuscript material has been used, chiefly in the chapter on "The Territorial System and Administration". Like Mr. Smith's volume on South Carolina, this book is limited mainly to a study of the royal province, its organization and practical operation. Local administration is hardly touched, and the relations of church and state are passed over with a few references to controversies during the proprietary period. The disadvantages of too close a limitation of the field are perhaps most apparent in the closing chapter, on "The Downfall of the Royal Government". There is much about the governor who defended the interests of his superiors at home, but the Revolutionary party with its leaders appears only in the most shadowy fashion.

After the brief introduction on the proprietary government there is a group of three chapters on the governor, the council, and the town house of the assembly. The organization and general functions of these organs of the central government are here described, and some attention is given to the personal element. Thus in the chapter on "The Governor Under the Crown", the administration of each governor is briefly sketched with some estimate of his character and official success. The royal governors are said, on the whole, "to make a good showing", though "agents of an inefficient system". The council "was in the main a body composed of men of ability, intelligence and honesty". This rather favorable judgment is somewhat weakened by the statement in a later passage (p. 167), that there was a "condition of inefficiency, and even chaos, in the executive, legislative and judicial departments", due partly to "lack of intelligence on the part of the crown", but also "to a lack of intelligence, industry and character on the part of the crown officials in the province" and "a lack of intelligence and energy on the part of the representatives of the colonists". On the eve of the Revolution, the councilors seem to have been, more largely than those of South Carolina, representative colonists and disposed to sympathize with the popular movement.

The next four chapters describe four special departments of administration, the territorial, fiscal, judicial, and military systems, respectively. The main principles of the land-system were laid down in the proprietary